

Mechanic's Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

For the Mechanic's Advocate.
MECHANICS.—No. 6.

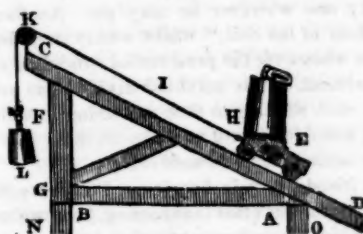
INCLINED PLANE.

The inclined plane is that which forms an angle with the plane of the horizon. This angle may be infinitely small, and then it is confounded with an horizontal line; on the contrary, it may be a right angle and then the plane becomes vertical: between these two extremes are comprised all the other degrees of inclination.

The principle on which the whole theory of the inclined plane is founded in this: That the time which a rolling body takes to descend upon an inclined plane, is to the time in which it would descend vertically by its absolute gravity from the highest part of the plane in the ratio or proportion which the length of the plane bears to its perpendicular height; a body, therefore, placed upon an inclined plane, is partly sustained by the plane itself; and, therefore, a weight or power considerably inferior to that of the body itself is able to support it in its situation on the plane, and even to cause it to ascend. On this account it is, that, in making reservoirs for water, trenches or fortifications, or in clearing the earth away from the foundations of buildings, the wheelbarrows or other vehicles employed are made to ascend upon a plank in scaffolding, which is placed in the direction of an inclined plane.

This power is represented by the following cut, and the advantages gained by it are exactly in the proportion of the length of the plane to the perpendicular height of it:

Fig. 16.



Thus, let A B be a plane parallel to the horizon, and C D one inclined to it: suppose, also, the whole length C D to be three times as great as at the perpendicular height G F; in this case the machine E will be supported upon the plane C D, and kept from rolling down upon it by one third part of its weight.

The force with which a rolling body descends upon an inclined plane will be to that with which it would descend by the power of gravity, as the height of the plane is to the length of it; for, supposing the above machine E to be placed on a plane parallel to the horizon,

it will remain at rest on any part of it where it may be placed, and would continue in that situation forever, unless impelled by some power. But if the plane C D, on which it is above represented, were to be so elevated that its perpendicular height G F would be equal to one-half of its length C D, then the machine E will roll down with half its own weight; for it would require a power (acting in the direction C H) equal to half its weight to keep it from rolling. If the plane C D be elevated so as to be perpendicular to the horizon, the machine E will descend with its whole force of gravity, for this simple reason, that the plane contributes nothing to its support or hinderance of it; for which reason it must require a power equal to the whole force of gravity to keep it from descending.

As the wheels of the machine E are made to move on axles, and the machine is furnished with a staple H, at the back part, for the reception of a rope I, which is fastened to it; if this rope go over the fixed pulley K, and have its other end tied to the ring in the weight L; if the specific gravity or the weight of the weight L were equal to the machine E, together with the weight placed on it; and if the length of the perpendicular G F were equal to the length of the plane C D, the weight L would just support the machine E with its appendages; and the application of a very small force would either make it ascend or descend. In the time that the machine would move from C to D, it must rise through the whole height of the plane G F, and the weight will descend from K to N, through a space equal to the whole length of the plane C D.

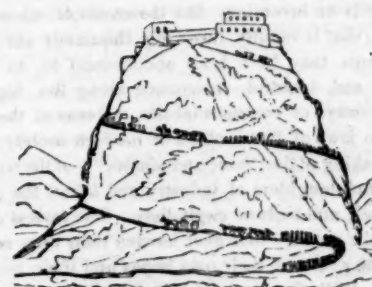
If the plane were now made to move on rollers or wheels placed at N O, and the machine to be supported upon it, the same power will draw the cylinder up the plane, provided the pivots of the wheels be small, and the wheels themselves pretty large. For let the whole C D N O be equal in height and length, be furnished with four wheels, and the machine E be laid upon the lower end of the inclined plane C D, and the rope I be extended from the frame of the machine E about six feet parallel to the plane C D, and fixed in that direction to a hook in the wall, this will be sufficient to keep the machine from rolling off the plane. Let the end of a rope be fixed to the end of this apparatus at D, and to the other extremity of this rope let a weight be attached of the same specific gravity as that which drew the machine E up the plane before; and if this is put over a pulley at a little distance, it will draw the whole apparatus C N O D along a horizontal plane, and under the machine E; and when the apparatus has been drawn the length of a plain equal to the length of the apparatus G D, the machine will be raised to C on the inclined plane, which is equal to the perpendicular height G C, above that part A B which may be supposed to represent the horizon.

Hence it is evident that the mechanical advantage gained by the inclined plane is in proportion as the length of the plane exceeds its height. Thus, if a weight of four ounces is laid on an inclined plane, the length of which is to its height as two to one, as is the case with that represented in the preceding cut; it will be counterbalanced by a weight of two ounces

drawing in the line of the rope from H to K, parallel to the plane; or if the length of the plane is to its height as four to one, then the body will be sustained by an ounce only. Hence in drawing a cart up a hill, if the power of the horse bears the same proportion to the weight of the cart as the height of the hill to its declivity, then the wagon will not run back, and a small additional force will enable it to advance.

The inclined plane, viewed as a mechanical power, may easily be reduced to the lever, because the power acquired by it is always in the proportion of the length to the height, upon the same principle as the power acquired by a lever is in the proportion of the long arm to the short one. To exhibit the reason of the power of an inclined plane, therefore, we have only to construct a lever, the long arm of which is equal to the length of the plane, and the short arm to the height of it; consequently, whatever weight put upon the long arm counterpoises or equilibrates another weight put upon the short one, will also keep the same weight from rolling down the inclined plane.

Fig. 17.



It is upon the principle of the inclined plane that all roads leading over eminences are constructed. We can easily see that it would be next to an impossibility to ascend a precipitous mountain, as represented in the preceding cut, without this simple contrivance. The road being cut in a horizontal inclined plane, in the manner of a screw, the inclination is rendered gradual, and it can now be ascended with comparative ease. Wagons filled with stones may be dragged to its summit by the aid of a power equal to about half their weight (varying of course with the inclination of the plane,) by the means of horses or other animal power.

Although the wedge is ranked as a distinct mechanical power, it must be regarded as belonging to the inclined plane, as it is, in point of fact, nothing more than a double inclined plane. To the same mechanical power may also be referred all cutting instruments which act as wedges, as knives, hatches, &c.

From the same theory of the inclined plane, also combined with that of falling bodies, we deduce some of the most remarkable properties of the pendulum.

We like to see young lady walk as though a flea was biting her on each hip—it is so fascinating. She is just the match for a dandy who steps like an open-winged turkey travelling over a bed of hot ashes.



For the Mechanic's Advocate.

HARVESTING MACHINE.—A correspondent, writing from Michigan to the New York Evangelist says: "A field of sixty acres was harvested in two days as follows: A machine was drawn into the field by sixteen horses, guided by as many boys as necessary. On the front of the machine a man was stationed to adjust the forks and circular knives to the height of the wheat which was readily thrown back into the machine. No more was seen of it, till another man in the rear part of the machine was seen tying up well filled sacks of pure grain, in perfect order for the flouring mill. This huge machine harvested and bagged three bushels of the best wheat in a minute."

FRIEND TANNER.—I select the above article as a text upon which to comment and incite the working men of our country to serious reflection, if peradventure they are not already so bound down by a superstitious reverence for "things as they are," or stultified by ignorance and apathy to their condition, as to be beyond achieving their own redemption.

To most minds, especially to the commercial minds of our country, the discovery of any new labor saving machine, is the discovery of a new blessing—but to the mechanic and workingman such discoveries as the above, are the "portent and the blow" that precedes the destruction of industry and the beggary of the multitude, unless corresponding changes and modifications of the machinery or structure of society immediately follow them.

Here is an invention, like thousands of others now in use, that is rapidly throwing thousands out of employments they have been accustomed to, to seek a scanty and doubtful sustenance along the highways and byeways of commercial life, and tens of thousands into the jaws of that moloch of modern society, Capital—making of the "bone and sinews"—of the workingmen, and daughters of industry and labor, the merest machines, and tools of capitalists. The veriest dogs to "bey the moon," that ever howled their own requiem over the grave of their own hopes and their respectability. Will they not look to it? Will the cries of strong men in agony against the rapid accumulation of social evils that are digging the graves of freemen and burying the true grandeur of the Republic beneath the glitter and show of commercial prosperity be forever unavailing? Will the mechanic and workingman longer coldly stand by and see the sands beneath the feet cave inch by inch away, without making an effort to save himself and his posterity from the destiny that awaits him and them? From the helplessness, beggary and bondage that is sure to befall those who live by labor, unless some mighty and ameliorating change in the fundamental elements of society is wrought out by the exercise of that intelligence and liberty of which they so love to boast? To die like a brave man with God and providence against you, when to resist your fate would be useless, is noble—angels could do no more. But to drown amid the bubbles of your own national and individual vanity is cowardly! To stand by and see inch by inch of your freedom, link by link of your equal rights and immunities severed, and annealed again but as chains, and gyves to bind you to the cars of capital and avarice marks you as slaves, fitted for the bondage you are destined to endure—to the caste—the low and degraded caste your apathy of to day is sure to render you and your offspring of to morrow!—"Hewers of wood and drawers of water!" out on ye!

Every thing in the present state of society bespeaks it! On and on comes rolling the tides of apathy, on your part on the one hand, and of power and capital on the other, that are destined to engulf the working population of America in one great gulph of desolation, while dancing upon the agitated surface are the strong, the sagacious and the unscrupulous, living without labor, and gloating in wealth and luxury wrung from the hard and horny hands of starving, enslaved and besotted labor. *What has been will be.* Nothing in the nature of Republican institutions but the eternal vigilance of the populace against every species of encroachment—every species of invention, discovery and usage that tends to lessen the rewards of labor, and centralize in the hands of the few—the unscrupulous and the avaricious—the natural elements, the land, the inventions and the capital of commercial communities. Nothing I repeat but this eternal vigilance against the power, influence and tendencies of capital and inventions to engross in the hands of the few all the elements of social progress can avert from the laboring population of America the same destiny that has befallen ill-fated Ireland in a much shorter period too than it took to reduce to beggary, want and woe that miserable Isle.

Exactly in the ratio of our greater activity and enterprise, inventive ingenuity and commercial sagacity over that of any other people, will be the rapidity of our fall into that condition of society where the many shall become the slaves of the few. This is unavoidable. It lies in the very nature of things—and the rapid increase of those who have no fixed or creditable employments. The teeming grog-shops—the multitudinous blacklegs, harlots and harlequins, quacks and pettifoggers—the thousands living by every vicarious means that want and suffering force them to adopt, all foretell what awaits, nay—what is upon us as a people, while the vast classes of mechanics and laborers whose scanty compensations deprive them of the means of educating their children or of surrounding them with those comforts that inspire taste and foster patriotism are fearful forebodings of the destiny here predicted.—Arouse ye then mechanics and workingmen, and wrest at the ballot box from the grasp of the spoiler your last hope, your only remedy.—The "Public Lands." Save this patrimony of the race to your children—Forbid its purchase or occupation except by the actual cultivator. Let not capitalists buy it up for speculation, to eat out your substance and plunder your children. Reserve it for the houseless, the homeless, the almost hopeless to fall back upon and enjoy through cultivation as freely as the God that created it has bestowed it upon them! How many of you suffering in garrets and basements—in pen' up chambers, or wandering the streets of great cities in search of employment—eating stealthily, perchance the penny roll or the sweet cake, in lieu of the heartier but more expensive meal, had you homes to-day—some little green spot of earth to raise by the sweat of your brows your bread upon—would feel yourselves a king or nobler than this, a FREEMAN, conscious of his rights and duties,—able to maintain the one and anxious to perform the other!! Up then! arouse ye! be no longer the dupe,—the witless cats-paw of politicians who play into each others hands, while banding you by their selfish sophistry, to array yourselves against each other under the vain pretence that either of you or them are Whigs or Democrats.—He is the best whig who resists all kinds of encroachment upon labor and most scorns that conservatism which would keep things in the beaten track till the great moloch, capital, steals your foothold from the earth and tramps the life and the hope out of ye through its tools the demagogues and politicians of the day! and he is the best Democrat that does likewise.

Every man a Freeholder, is the last best and only hope of liberty. Yours WM. J. YOUNG.

JOHN HARBISON writes us to return his thanks to the Mechanics of Sa-atoga Springs, & Ballston Spa, for their kindness during his recent tour.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

"HARPING ON ONE STRING."

BY A. J. M'DONALD.

The most beautiful music if too long continued, will become disagreeable and even painful; and if beautiful music will offend so much by constant repetition, what must it be to have a continual "harping on one string" in your ears? Why, it would soon almost drive you mad. Though this is such a palpable truth, mankind are continually annoying each other, by playing their one-stringed instruments in each others ears.

In other language; Society is pervaded by many enthusiasts and mono-maniacs, each of whom believe that they have some great remedy to cure all the evils of man's body and soul. The reason why we have such persons is, because there has been a demand for them in Society, and they have appeared agreeably to their peculiar organizations, and this demand; but should we longer endure the music of these irrationalists, or I may say at this advanced period, does society demand them? I think on the contrary, that most of their discordant sounds are forced upon us. Shall we not then at once exercise our reasoning faculties, and use plain common sense, to test all the boasted receipts and prescriptions with which we are presented. Let us see what they mean and wether they have got any truth in them, or if they are not really and truly deceptions and gross errors.

Man is possessed of a great many different faculties, and for him to be happy, all these must be exercised to the point of temperance; if he gratifies one faculty at the expense of another, he but increases his imperfection; for instance, a man may go to church three times on Sunday, and think himself good, when by so doing he may be cultivating only part of his organization and neglecting other parts equally as important to render him a good and perfect being. Another man becomes an enthusiast in the use of cold water, as a remedy to cure all the diseases which afflict humanity, saying, it is *nature's* remedy; and harping on that string so loud that he cannot hear the voice of his neighbor not far off, who is at the same time declaring, that the Creator never intended man to use any other medicine than the simple herbs of the forest, *they were nature's* remedies, and were sent especially for the use of man.

These things appear absurd to me, for this reason; I perceive that the Creator has sent hot water as well as cold, and minerals as well as vegetables, and I may with reason say, that he has sent for our use all the endless variety of things which we see around us.

It is injurious to man to confine himself to any one set of ideas or any one set of actions, because it is palpable that he injures himself thereby, through exercising one set of faculties at the expense of others. There a man cries aloud for abolition, and he plays on that string alone, all his life. Here another arises with the cry of Temperance, and plays the temperance string to every one wherever he may go. Another plays "Freedom of the Soil," whilst others sing for Polk, Clay, or whosoever the presidential candidate may be. So on without end is mankind divided into sects and parties, each sticking to their one-stringed leaders and making horrible discord to annoy all those who do not play the same tune as themselves.

Now friends, to gain happiness, I think we must be more harmonious (that is my string,) and we must not be continually opposing each other, and making discordant notes in each others ears; but on the contrary endeavor to cultivate all our faculties more agreeably, bearing ever in mind, that they *all* want food. The more we do this, the more perfect we become, and the more perfect we become, of course the more harmonious we shall be with each other.

There is no doubt, some truth to be found in most of the theories which are presented to us, but the Theorists themselves are too often led astray by excitements and leave much that would make them happy, behind. It is for us to keep cool—use the reason God has given us, and be more harmonious with each other.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

UNION AMONG MECHANICS.

One of the most familiar pretexts urged in opposition to the Mechanics uniting for the purpose of securing their rights, is the alleged remoteness of the day which shall witness the success of their efforts. It is urged that the work of Reformation is difficult in its commencement, dilatory in its progress, and distant in its accomplishment. Too often have these objections been set forth, until, at length, the recently aroused had surrendered their hopes, and even the efforts of veterans seemed to diminish.

True it is, that the vastness of the cause, and the importance of its objects, give a momentary strength to the objection, but which objection, on a more extended view of the subject, almost wholly vanishes. If it be urged that the day which dawns upon the perfection of the reformation is far removed from the present, we reply, that the objects should not be considered to the exclusion of the means. They too, must receive a proper share of attention.

One of the most necessary objects sought to be secured by members of the Laboring Classes, is the Ten Hour System. This alone, could it not be otherwise obtained, would be worthy years of effort. The acquisition of this privilege, or rather this right, and the sundry benefits which it confers, may be regarded as the most prominent features of the MECHANIC'S CAUSE. Yet even this right (for such it must be considered,) around which cluster the affections of so many hearts, may be easily secured. It is only necessary that Mechanics resolve themselves into a PARTY—that they disengage themselves from the grasp of existing factions, by none of which have they ever been really benefitted,—that they nominate men from among their own ranks, to discharge the duties of legislators—that those candidates be solemnly pledged to vote for the passage of a Ten Hour Bill—that, further, those candidates receive their prompt, untiring, united support, and so surely will the Ten Hour System be thorough and perfect in its operation, and one of the grandest of the Mechanic's objects, effectually secured.

Another of the justly founded complaints which the Mechanics make, is, not their exclusion from the halls of the rich merely, but from the Halls of Legislation, also. Lawyers, doctors, merchants or men destitute of any particular branch of business, are now selected to fill all Government offices. But, if the plan above suggested, be adopted, Mechanics certainly, will not be excluded from the Halls of Legislation, and having received admittance there, we can see no reason why they would be withheld from executive offices also. In short it is only necessary for the Mechanics to organize themselves into a political body, for effecting the extinction of two of the greatest wrongs which they at present endure.

Another aggravating feature in the present condition of the Mechanics, is, their banishment from the society of the great and wealthy. But it is only necessary that Mechanics be delegated to our State and National Councils, hold offices of responsibility and trust, and the minds that now, like ocean treasures, sparkle unknown and unwitnessed, burst upon the world with all their native brilliancy, for a proper appreciation of the vast power, integrity, and talent, of the Working Classes.

Thus it will be seen that some of the greatest and most ignominious wrongs under which Mechanics at present suffer, being of a political cast can easily be remedied. Political Action must be resorted to, and the results need not again be told. Social evils will gradually vanish in their train, and soon, every barrier that now prevents the two classes from mutual regard and intercourse, be far removed. The great mass of the people will cease to deprecate the existing state of their relations, and, relieved from the weight of aggravated injuries and evils, attain that pinnacle of renown and happiness, for which the GOD OF LOVE created them.

Thus have we sought to show the practicability of the idea of removing the existing evils to which the Laboring Classes are subjected, and also demonstrate that the closeness or remoteness of a more improved social regulation, must be solely dependant upon themselves.—They view the injuries to which they are exposed—they view the only means by which redress may be obtained.

Perhaps we have no authority to suppose that, after having made plain the way, we are at liberty to proceed further. But, let none be discouraged by the pretexts of the crafty, that the era of Reformation is and must be remote, or that a better regulation of our social relations, though desirable, cannot be effected. If you believe them to be the dupes of others—argue; if you deem them hypocrites—heed them not. The day for Action has dawned upon us, and nothing may be said or done that will not contribute to the great end we have in view.

ANVIL.

Geneva, August 1, 1847.

HOUSES FOR THE POOR.

A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, in a letter dated London, July 10th, says:—

"The sufferings of the poor from bad dwellings has excited the benevolence of private individuals, and a society has been formed in the metropolis within a year or two, having for its object, to improve the condition of the laboring classes by building suitable houses for them at a modern rate. They first turned to lodging houses for single men, and several have been built and opened. In these, they aim at combining cheapness with cleanliness, comfort and means of mental improvement.

For the latter purpose, they have a library and news room attached to each house. I visited one of these a few days since, situated in one of the lowest and most crowded parts of the city. The neatness of its appearance, both internally and externally contrasted strongly with the squalid dwellings around. It was capable of accommodating 80 lodgers, each having a bed to himself. The rooms were large and well ventilated. Among other conveniences, I observed one particular commendable in an establishment for workingmen—a bath room, with apparatus for supplying the baths with either cold or warm water. Though these houses possess so many attractions, they afford lodgings much cheaper than the common filthy lodging houses to which young working men are generally forced to resort.

The society has thus far been eminently successful. Its funds are increasing, and its operations extending. Its capital employed is found to yield a reasonable return, so that self-interest as well as benevolence tends to stimulate its members. Several buildings are now going up for the accommodation of families. If the influence of this Society prove to be what at present it promises, and if sanitary reform be strenuously carried by government, a most happy revolution will be produced in the condition of the lower classes of British towns. The prospect is at least cheering, and every philanthropist must rejoice in it."

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine of August.

THE PRATTSVILLE TANNERY.

The Results of American Enterprise—Hon. Zadock Pratt—Statistics of the Prattsville Tannery, for twenty years—Materials used, and labor employed—wages—the Process of Tanning, as Practised at the Prattsville Establishment—Manufactures, Trade, etc., of Prattsville—the proposed Centre of a New County.

Throughout the whole world American enterprise has become a proverb. Go where you will, from the ice-bound North, to the regions of the torrid zone, in any path where civilized men have ever trod, upon the land or sea—and you will not fail to encounter evidences of the peculiar genius of our people. You will find their adventurous enterprise pushing itself into every nook and corner of the globe, where the materials and opportunities of commerce may be found, or industry may be sure of reward. Nor is this spirit impelled by the pressure of any general poverty or want of employment at home, which bears so heavily upon some of the European nations; but it is nourished by a natural love of independence, harmonizing with the theory of our institutions—by a sense of self-reliance and the hope of fortune, which more or less actuates every individual. It is a spirit of progress, the spirit of the age, in which our country seems destined by Providence to take the lead.

But it is at home that the workings of American enterprise are to be seen on the grandest scale. Here, untrammelled by ancient customs, uncurbed by deo-

tic institutions or royal monopolies, the American artisan finds a fair field for the exercise of his powers.—His talents and energies are ever in a state of productive activity. He toils, he invents, he wills. Cities arise in the wilderness; the habitations of men take the places of the huts of the savage; and the wheat fields move their yellow ears where, but a few months before, stood the mighty giants of the forest.

It need not be denied that the American, in all this, is mainly actuated by the selfish principle, the desire of acquisition, which is the very life of commerce and enterprise; but we do maintain, that the pursuit of money here, is dignified as it is nowhere else, by a sense of the vast, ultimate effects of industrial causes upon the destiny of the country. The American feels that he is assisting to build up a great nation; that he is working not for himself alone, but in furtherance of the glorious experiment of building up a free people, whose protecting shield may yet cover the whole continent. His natural pride partakes of this peculiar sentiment of expansiveness, the grand feature of the country and climate; and he glories not in his country as it is but he looks forward to a future which he may almost hope to see realized, when the valley of the Hudson alone shall contain its millions of people, and when the cities and towns of the Pacific, by way of the great pass of the Rocky mountains, the Oregon Railroad, and the Hudson, shall seek a market for their treasures in the emporium of North America.

It would be a curious subject of speculation to enquire into the causes that have conspired to mark the American people with such an extraordinary degree of enterprise; but such an inquiry would lead us altogether too far from the immediate object of this article, which is to present a notice of one of the most striking instances of individual enterprise that our country affords.—We refer to the great Prattsville Tannery, in the County of Greene—the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world, founded and conducted by the enterprise and skill of a single individual, well known for his enlarged and liberal views—the Hon. ZADOCK PRATT late member of Congress from New York. A succinct, historical, and statistical account of this establishment, conducted with a skill and energy which has realized a fortune to its possessor, and has been the means of spreading comfort and plenty all around him, cannot be uninteresting to the general reader, as well as to all those who are interested in a branch of manufacture which McCulloch ranks as the fourth, if not the third in the United Kingdom, and which probably holds a still higher rank in the United States.

For the materials of the following sketch of the Prattsville Tannery, and of the processes and extent of the manufactures carried on at that establishment, we are indebted to the kindness of the distinguished proprietor, who has now retired from the business, to enjoy the fruits of his honest, well-earned industry.

The Prattsville Tannery, as we have said, furnishes one of the most striking examples of individual energy and enterprise, which our country, fruitful as it is in such examples, affords. A little more than twenty years ago, the district of country in which it stands, was a perfect wilderness. Although just back of the well-known Catskill range, and not more than thirty six miles from the banks of the Hudson, the great thoroughfare of our interior trade, the depths of its hemlock forests, the solitude of its mountain glens, and the flashing of its tumbling brooks, had been explored only by the foot of the hunter, and were as little known to the public as the slopes and valleys of the Rocky Mountains. In 1824, Col. Pratt visited this district, and with unerring judgement at once decided upon it as the proper location. With a man of Colonel Pratt's energy, from the conception of a project to its execution, is but a single step. With such men, to will and to do is one and the same thing. In less than ninety days, he had a tannery erected, and ready to commence operations.

This Tannery is an immense wooden building, 530 feet in length, 43 feet in breadth, and 2 1-2 stories high. Within this area are contained 300 vats, with conductors to draw the liquor to the pump, affording about 46,000 cubic feet of room for tanning purposes. A large wing, 40 feet by 80, extending over the stream contains 12 leaches, six of which have copper heaters each 28 feet long. The cubic contents of the leaches amount to about 12,000, feet, and also a bark loft, through which in the course of the year, passes more than six thousand cords of bark. The mills through which it is ground, are capable of grinding over a cord of bark per hour, and it has connected with it a pump of sufficient capacity to deliver 1,000 cubic feet of "ooze," or water charged with tanning, in 30 minutes. The beam-house contains thirty vats, equivalent to 7,640 cubic feet. It has, connected with it three hide mills, for softening the dry Spanish hides, and two rolling machines, capable of rolling 500 sides of leather per day. Outside of the building, but connected with the beam house by an underground communications, are

eight stone sweat pits, with pointed arches and flues.—The pits are of the most approved size, being in area 10 feet by 14, and in depth 8 feet, with a spring of water at one corner.

Of the enormous amount of business done, and capital employed in this establishment, a good idea may be obtained from the following statistical data, which have been collected and tabularized with great care from Col. Pratt's systematic books. Most of the purchases and sales in New York were done by G. Lee & Co., C. M. Leupp & Co., J. Thorne & Co.

Statistics of the Prattville Tannery for 20 years.

Various Materials Used, and Labor employed.

6,666 acres bark land,—10 square miles,—

18 cords to the acre,—120,000 cords of

bark at \$3.....\$360,000

No. of days' work peeling and piling do.

4 trees to the cord days 118,655

120,000 loads, or cords,—264,000,006 lbs. 475,200

444 acres of woodland, 32,000 loads, or

cords, worth \$32,000

135,330 bushel of oats at 2s 6d 41,967

1,200 tons of hay, at \$8 9,600

313,000 days' work in tannery,—

1,000 years' labor, at 14 per

month 162,000

Board at 1 50 per week, or 6

per month 78,000

240,000

500,000 hides cost (wet, salted, and dry) 1,760,000

6,700 loads of 2,600 lbs. each, (one pair of

horses,) or lbs. 15,000,000

1,000,000 sides of 18lbs per side 18,000,000

35,000,000

Cost for Carting 52,000

3,000 lbs per load leather one

pair horses 6,000

2,600 lbs. per load hides 5,700

11,700

Freight of hides and leather between New

York and Catskill 30,000

Equal to 18,000,000 lbs. leather, at 17 cts.

per lb 4,060,000

Lost and worn out about 100 horses at 75

dollars each 7,500

Cost of wagons, at 250 dollars a year 5,000

Yearly expenses 300,000—total expenses,

about 6,000,000

A glance at this table will at once convince any one that the advantages of such an establishment are not confined to the amount of value produced. The labor employed, directly or indirectly, may be set down at 200 men daily. The ramified branches of business and trade that it fosters; the comfort refinement and intelligence of which it becomes the centre, and its final influence upon the growth and populousness of the surrounding district, cannot be to highly estimated. The following table shows but one single item—the amount of labor employed within the walls, or that which is directly and immediately employed in the process of tanning; but, from a comparative inspection of it and the table above, some idea may be formed of the amount of labor indirectly engaged.

Average number of men employed at the Prattville Tannery throughout the year, with their respective wages per month.

BEAM-HOUSE.			
	No. of hands.	Pay.	
Foreman	1	\$32	\$32
Chormen	2	12 and 6 board	36
Beamsmen	12	14 "	180
IN THE YARD.			
Foreman	1	50	50
Handling and lay-			
ing away	8	12 and 6 board	141
Brushing leather	4	12 "	72
Nightman to lea-			
ches	1	14 "	20
Grinding bark by			
day	1	12 "	48
do by night	1	14 "	20
Wheeling bark	4	12 "	72
Filling and pitch-			
ing leaches	3	14 "	60
DRYING LOFT.			
Foreman	1	20	26
Spurger	1	12 "	18
Rollers	2	15 "	42
Hanging and tak-			
ing down leather	2	12 "	36
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Fore'n out doors	1	41	47
Carpenter	1	39	45
Teamsters	12	11	218
Total....	58		1,120

Concluded next week.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.

We have touched this subject before, but in reference to and support of our suggestion of last week we may be allowed to advert to it again.

If every laborer wrought for himself, that is, had the immediate production of his toil for his compensation, instead of wages, the more he produced, the more of this world's goods would he have for his pains. But strangely the reverse of that is the result of the present wages system.

In a curious manner are the fruits of labor diverted from their proper destiny, to the coffers of the non producing, useless members of society. The laboring portion of community are employed by another class to work a certain period—day, week, month or year—to satisfy some demand in community for the articles of their production, at a stipulated sum. This sum is generally required by the laborers for the purpose of supplying themselves and those dependent on them with the necessities of life for the time only which they are employed; so that the moment their employment ceases, their means of existence is stopped and exhausted. Herein it is seen that demand for the production resulting from the labor of the producers, is the real source of their employment, and when demand is satisfied, that the source is dried up. It is also proved here that constant employment is necessary to a continual subsistence of the laborers, without resorting to the scanty donations of charity. If, then, demand is necessary to employment, and employment necessary to the subsistence of the laborers, then it is clearly necessary to the subsistence of the laboring portion of community to maintain the existence of that demand; and it is important, if an independent existence be of consequence, and the wisest policy for laborers to pursue, to use every precaution to perpetuate such a demand.

How shall this demand be maintained? is the first reasonable inquiry, after arriving at the foregoing conclusion. Certainly not by overmuch production, but by as little as will keep the articles in demand for consumption. The employer will continue to employ, and will be obliged to employ, while his customers continue to press him for the subject of production; but if the employer be supplied with a sufficiency to satisfy the future wants of his customers for a time, he has no present need of the producers' services, and they are turned off, and deprived of the wages that have heretofore enabled them to live out side of the poor house. This production for future want has given capital an advantage over labor which the latter is suffering under at present. As much is not produced as might be, with our productive power, because thousands of men are driven from productive industry to other means of living, by the depreciated state of wages to which production in advance of demand has reduced it; but enough is produced to prevent demand, and consequently to keep those who persist in a dependence on useful labor for a living, constantly begging for employment at any price that will enable the soul to bear company with the body.

If ten hours' labor, then, would effect less production than twelve or more hours, the ten hour system would be of incalculable benefit to the laboring classes.

If ten hours' labor be no less productive than twelve or more hours, then is the above reasoning inapplicable to the subject, and a benefit of another kind is the result. The employer would be accommodated better by having a certain amount of work done in less than usual time, at the former expense; and the workers would accomplish as much toward their physical support as before, in less time, and would have additional leisure hours for enjoyment, and the cultivation of their intellects and morals. We often hear the assertion, in answer to the question. What shall be done to improve the condition of the laboring classes? that persevering industry alone would remedy the evil. No greater error than this prevails. The man himself who is extremely industrious may reap a greater pecuniary consideration than could be obtained from less exertion; but there the benefit ends. If others did the same, the labor of extraordinary industry would then become ordinary, and no more than an ordinary price would be paid for it. On the other hand, the general practice of this extraordinary industry would have the certain effect to produce a supply to overwhelm the demand, and to depress the price or the articles of production, and the wages of labor proportionably in consequence. One of the leading evil causes in society, we believe, is the conception prevalent of the principle that governs the price of wages labor.—*Independent Press.*

An advertisement appeared in a newspaper, which read as follows: "Ran away—a hired man named John, his nose turned up five feet eight inches and had on a pair of corduroy pants much worn."

The Chinese Junk is going to Philadelphia.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, AUGUST 27, 1847.

AGENTS.

JOHN HARBISON, General Travelling Agent.

JUSTIN STURTEVANT, Travelling Agent.

JOHN M. LANDON, Travelling Agent.

G. W. HULL, Travelling Agent.

WILLIAM LAMEY, Schenectady.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Geneva.

A. G. GRANGER, Canandaigua.

ALDEN & MARKHAM, Auburn.

A. SMITH, Troy.

JAMES CUSHING, Sandy Hill.

J. W. WHEELER, Seneca Falls.

H. D. HINDS, Athol, Mass.

S. A. HOLMES, Ithaca.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR ILLUSTRATED.

The world is full of mistaken notions, which are the progeny of pride and ignorance. One of these anomalies is the idea that it is undignified to labor. The Bible says man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; but the world is improving upon the Book of Books. The young of our wealthy families are reared to manhood with the idea instilled into their minds that it is not only unnecessary for them to labor, but absolutely beneath their dignity as the sons and daughters of the accidental possessors of riches! As if wealth was permanent as the eternal hills, and was never known to "take unto itself wings and fly away!"

This silly conception, which is the growth of shallow minds, was not entertained by Madame De Genlis, the enlightened and judicious instructress of the family of Citizen Egalite, the Duke of Orleans. The three sons and only daughter of this unfortunate prince, who was one of the almost countless victims of the bloody Robespierre, and one of the chief martyrs of the French Revolution, were placed, at an early age, under the superintendence of Madame De Genlis, and by her instructed in every branch of knowledge, useful and polite, then embraced in a thorough education. Nor did she stop at this limit. She recognized the dignity and importance of labor, and felt it to be among her duties to put the three young princes in the way of acquiring a useful and practical knowledge of some of the Mechanic Arts and Trades. Accordingly, she had shops prepared at her country residence, in which, at certain hours of the day, her illustrious pupils worked as apprentices to Cabinet making, Carpentry, Basket making, &c., under the direction of judicious master-workmen. And they were taught to regard these employments as ennobling, and they did so regard them, as was evidenced in their assiduous application and commendable proficiency. The eldest of these noble Mechanic's, was LOUIS PHILIPPE, then Duke of Chartres, afterwards an exile, schoolmaster, &c., and now king of France, and one of the most remarkable men of this or any other age. It is related of the king, who was proud of his skill at Cabinet making, that with no other aid than that rendered by his Brother, the Duke de Montpensier, he constructed a beautiful chest of drawers, which he presented to a poor old lady of the town of Eu.

All this took place in the palmy days of the youth of Louis Phillippe, when the keenest eye failed to foresee the storm of Revolution that was rising; a storm destined to overthrow the Bourbon family, and deluge France in blood. In a few years it burst, in all its unparalleled fury, and fearful indeed was the wide-sweeping destruction. The king fell upon the scaffold. His brother, the father of the present king, who was himself a revolutionist, followed—a victim of the tempest he had aided in raising but was unable to control. Louis Phillippe, his brothers, sister and mother fled in different directions, hotly pursued by their infuriated enemies. They all succeeded in making good their escape, at last, though the two brothers ultimately died in England from diseases contracted in the prisons in which they were

confined previous to their wanderings in this country, in company with Louis Philippe, who joined them at Philadelphia.

During those dark days the excellent, prudent education of Louis stood him in good stead, for it enabled him to acquire a respectable living when made the sport of fortune, and driven from the ease and affluence of the Palais Royal at Paris, to the hard experienced of an assistant pedagogue in a small academy among the mountains of Switzerland. He turned his mechanical skill to account also, and earned many a meal by the labor of his hands and the sweat of his brow. Was there anything *undignified* in this? If he had been taught as the children of the affluent are now taught, that there are classes made to Labor, and classes whose business it is to enjoy in idleness and ease the fruits of the Industry of the busy ones, he would have been driven either to actual starvation, or to employments that are really menial, and on a par with those which occupied the time and attention of the Prodigal Son who, having spent his substance in riotous living, was glad to feed and eat with the swine when a grievous famine overtook him.

Undignified? No! no! It was manly, ennobling, praiseworthy. Think ye Louis Philippe thought any the less of himself during his poverty and exile, because he earned his bread by his services as a school-master; or is he thought any the less of this day, when he is confessedly the wisest and most powerful monarch of Europe, and the wealthiest man in the world, because he was once a pedagogue, doctor, cabinet-maker, weaver and carpenter? Certainly not! It is an honor to him, which sparkles brightly among the jewels that he wears; and to this day the good old king is said to delight in rehearsing reminiscences of his early days, when he acquired those habits of industry which he still retains, and which enable him now, in his old age, to transact more business than any other man connected with the government of France.

The greatest and best men that ever lived were not ashamed to labor. Some of the brightest intellects and most powerful men of the present age commenced their active career in the field or at the bench of the workshop.

None but fools either preach or practise the false doctrine that Labor is undignified.

The wise and the good, without an exception, recognize and practise the doctrine of the true **DIGNITY OF LABOR.**

THE CENTRE OF GRAVITY.

It clearly appears from **PLUTARCH**, that the *Pythagoreans* were aware of the tendency of all material points or particles to a common centre, which, they maintained, was the sun; and **ARISTOTLE**, who combats this doctrine, argues that the mass of the earth must be heavier than the mass of the sun, which was believed to be a body of fire; and that, therefore, the earth, and not the sun, as the *Pythagoreans* asserted, ought to occupy the centre of the universe. But this only proves that the doctrine of a centre of pressure or of gravity, in a system of bodies, was known long before the age of Archimedes; and, if of a system so vast as the sun and his attendant planets, shall we be so ungenerous as to deny to the remotest antiquity the principles of that science, and the use of those machines which have suspended the name of the Syracusan philosopher in the temple of Fame.

ARCHIMEDES discovered and demonstrated, that "if one of the arms of a balance be increased, and the equilibrium still continue, the weight appended to that arm must be proportionally diminished."

This important discovery is said to have conducted the Syracusan philosopher to another fact equally useful in mechanical science. For reflecting upon the balance, which, by its construction, moves upon a fulcrum, he perceived that the two weights exerted the same pressure on the fulcrum as if they had both rested

upon it. Arrived at this result, he considered the sum of these two weights as combined with a third, and the sum of these as combined with a fourth; and discovered, that, in every such combination, the fulcrum must support their united weight; and, therefore, that

"There is, in every combination of bodies, and in every single body, which may be conceived as made up of a number of lesser bodies, a centre of pressure, or of gravity."

This valuable discovery of a centre of pressure, Archimedes applied to particular cases, and pointed out the method of finding the centre of gravity of plane surface, whether bounded by a parallelogram, a triangle, a trapezium, or a parabola.

LUCAS VALERIUS, contemporary with **SIMON STEVINUS**, extended the doctrine of the centre of gravity to solid bodies, for which **GALILEO** honours him with the distinguishing appellation of **NOVUS NOTRE ETATIS ARCHIMEDES**.

The science of mechanics assumed a new form in the hands of **GALILEO**, who, in 1572, wrote a small treatise on **STATICS**, which he reduced to this principle; that

"It requires an equal power to raise two different bodies to attitudes in the inverse ratio of their weights; or, that the same power is requisite to raise 10lbs. to the height of 100 feet, and 20lbs. to the height of 50 feet."

GALILEO did not pursue this fertile principle to its different consequences. It was, however, applied to the determination of the equilibrium of machines by **DES CARTES**, who, it is said, had not the candour to acknowledge his obligations to the Tuscan philosopher. But with the progress of modern discovery, as we have observed, the doctrine which Archimedes applied to plane surfaces, was extended to solid bodies; and the modern analysis has conferred upon this doctrine all the improvement perhaps of which it is susceptible.

Thus we see how the discovery advanced, that, in every body, whether plane or solid, there is a certain point, which we call the *centre of gravity*, and when this point is supported, the body will remain at rest.

The weight of the body may therefore be understood to be united and collected in the centre of gravity; and hence the centre of gravity of a system of bodies is, in like manner, the centre of the weights composing the system.

Every thing upon this earth which has weight, bulk, or material form, tends to the common centre of gravity, the centre of the earth, and seems to be acted upon by a force which urges it in the direction of a straight line perpendicular to a plane coincident with the visible horizon. This force, equal in all the particles of matter, and constant in each, we designate by the term *gravity*, without attempting to explain its nature and essence; or we may denominate it *pressure* or *weight*. Weight, however, depends upon the mass, but gravity has no dependence at all on it; for, under the exhausted receiver of the *air-pump* (where the resistance of the air is removed), the heaviest metals and the lightest feathers fall in the same time, through the same space. The reader will fully understand that we are not treating of motion, though we allude to falling bodies.

The article of our correspondent "**ANVIL**," of *Geneva*, will be read, we doubt not, by every one of our readers, with interest. We imagine we recognize in the style, the work of an old and much respected friend, and welcome him among our list of contributors. He takes strong grounds,—stronger than we have yet advocated;—yet we are willing to give all a hearing. Nothing can be of more use to Mechanics than articles on these subjects, from *practical men*.

For the information of the numerous friends of **THOS. JOHNS**, we would state that he has opened a Boot and Shoe store, at No. 401 Broadway, where he has for sale a select assortment, of first rate articles; all articles from his establishment are warranted.

Saratoga Springs and the various other resorts for the "fashionables," are literally jammed with the strangers they at present contain. From every town and city are individuals of both sexes flying to escape the "sultry heat," and devote (at least;) a few weeks to dressing, drinking, flirting, ball, concert- (and *rolette table!*) going, and many other specimens of time-killing. Only think, then, of the Mechanic who, no matter with what ferocity old sol may send down his rays, is compelled to labor twelve or fourteen hours per day, and frequently, very frequently, before an almost Volcanic fire! Would it not be well for the time-killers of Saratoga, White Sulphur, &c., to devote less time to fashionable folly, and pay more attention to social improvement, and human elevation?

The subject, particularly at the present time, is one of great interest; and we shall improve the opportunity to enlarge upon it one of these days.

We shall next week commence the publication of an article entitled "**THE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED**," which will occupy several numbers. It is a splendid production of a splendid mind, and will be read with great interest by both the operative and employer. We shall print a large edition of the numbers containing it, so as to supply all new subscribers with the work complete. Send in your orders!

WANTED.—Twenty or thirty persons of proper capacity for the invention of libels, epithets, &c., to write editorial or correspondence in opposition to "Free Masons, Old Fellows and Rechabites." Apply immediately at the office of the *Pioneer and Herald of Freedom*, the editor having completely "run aground."

N. B. Persons who have been refused admittance into, or expelled from either of the above orders, would be preferred.

N. B. Steady employment will be given!

Several complaints have reached us from Utica, in relation to the non-receipt of the *Advocate*. Now we wish to assure our friends in that place that our papers are regularly mailed on Wednesday or Thursday, and all in one package, so that if one arrives, they all must. Will the post master explain?

The length of our correspondence this week, has crowded out several articles that were already in type. Several communications *promised*, have not yet been received.

A QUEER BILL.

Two young men, who had long been most intimate bosom friends, at last became estranged through an unfortunate misunderstanding. One of them, smarting under the sting of newly awakened resentment, sent in to his late friend the following *Bill*. We reckon it presents a fair illustration of the coolness and assurance that characterize this most astonishing age:—

Mr. Snooks:

To Mr. Swipes:—

To the entertainment of a falling of high personal regard during 6 years that Snooks was undeserving of any body's good opinion,..... \$250.

Received Payment,

SWIPES.

Albany, August 4, 1847.

We are authorized to say that **MOUNT HERMON LODGE**, No. 38, I. O. O. F., will meet in their new Hall, near the corner of Church and Ferry streets, on Wednesday evening next, September 1st. We hope a full attendance of brethren from sister Lodges will greet them on the occasion.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, **W. J. PACKARD**, on our last page.—He is a young artist of great promise. Call and see some of his specimens.

PLUMBE'S daguerrian Galleries OFF PATENT colored Photographs at 75 Court street and 56 Hanover street, Boston; 531 Broadway, New York; 136 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; 122 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Broadway, Saratoga Springs; and Dubuque, Iowa. Awarded the Gold and Silver Medal, four first premiums and two highest honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, for the most splendid colored daguerreotype and best apparatus. Admittance free.

Likenesses taken every day, without regard to the weather. Pictures taken at this unrivalled establishment on the largest plates, or in groups of any desired number, in a style of art superior to any thing of the kind produced elsewhere. * * Premium Apparatus, Plates and Cases, supplied at lower rates than at any other place in the United States. 161f

The Shakers' Sarsaparilla.—THE use of Sarsaparilla as an alterative and tonic medicine, is becoming more and more extensive; and although many forms are given and recommended for preparing this root for the patient, but few, if any of them, contain a sufficient quantity of the virtues of Sarsaparilla to produce the medical effect. The Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla made in the United Society of Shakers, is prepared with great care, and the increasing demand for it is positive proof of its good effects. It is now prescribed by many physicians, which is the best evidence that they give it the preference over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public.

The price is another advantage this Syrup has over all others; it being only about one third as much as most other preparations. Since its introduction to the public, its reputation has been constantly increasing, and its popularity extending in every direction, being recommended by the most distinguished physicians. Sold at the BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE, 24 Ferry st., Troy. Price 75 cents per bottle.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 6 1-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlery, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 23y1 VISSCHER MIX.

MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE, and house keepers' emporium, No 384 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement of a novel and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAACK.

Boots and Shoes.—D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from No. 3 Delavan House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No. 517 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleecker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has heretofore attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction. N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boy's calf-skin and hip-skin boots, shoes and brags; also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times. ap 8.

E. R. Liller, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY. Gold and silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pens, Pencils Cases and a good assortment of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware which will be sold retail, at New York prices. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, will be repaired, made to order and warranted. Old Gold and Silver bought for their full value in exchange for Goods. Albany, July 1, 1847. 32uf

Removal of W. C. Little & Co's Bookstore.—The Stock for sale at a great Discount. The subscribers have taken Messrs Townsend's large store, No. 53 State st, formerly occupied by Wilder & Bleecker, and will open the new store in a few weeks. In the interim, to avoid removing so large a stock of Books and Stationery of every description, it is offered for sale at a discount of 25 per cent.—Gentlemen contemplating to replenish their Libraries with Standard Works London Editions, in rich bindings at barely cost, and purchasers of Books for Academies and Schools are invited to call and make selections. Many of the Cheap Publications, Novels, Pamphlets, &c., will be sold at 50 per cent discount from the printed prices. W. C. LITTLE & Co. in the Museum. 32w3

Daguerreotype Notice.—THE subscriber would announce to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic likenesses in every variety of style, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get up miniatures that cannot be surpassed. TO ARTISTS.—Cameras, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Galvanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low. Instructions given, &c. N. E. Sisson, 18 1y No. 496 Broadway, Albany.

Fine Green and Black Teas. AT NEW YORK. Those who desire good Teas, and at reasonable prices, should not fail to call at the Depot of the PEKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 379 Broadway, Albany; (old No. 48 Market street.) They will sell all qualities of Green and Black Teas at twenty-five to fifty per cent cheaper than such Teas are usually sold. Their celebrated "Oolong" Black Teas at fifty cents is admitted to be as good as is sold elsewhere at six shillings, and their Young Hyson at seventy five cents is better than many sell at a dollar. A single trial will satisfy any one that such is the fact. Teas which do not give entire satisfaction, may be returned, and the money refunded. Albany, July 1. 31uf

Albany Museum, every evening commences at 8 o'clock. A great variety of Dramatic Entertainments, consisting of Plays, Farces, Burlettas, Dances, Comic and Sentimental Singing &c, sustained by professional talent of distinguished celebrity and worth. Particulars in Bills of the day. 30uf

Eggs. Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

Fresh Hams, first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

REGALIA!

At the Mammoth Variety Store,
ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c, &c, of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction 1y22 E. VAN SCHAACK, 3-5 Broadway.

AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. N. S. DEAN,

Nos. 10 and 21, Norton st., Albany, has established an INFIRMARY for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attendance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order. Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicated Baths in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citizens generally.

Single baths 25 cents, 6 tickets for one dollar. Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetables only, as experience and practice have proved sufficient (without resort to mineral poisons,) to cure or alleviate all diseases to which the human family are subject, renders his services as a medicine to the public, satisfied that a trial of them will convince the most skeptical and unbelieve of their value and efficacy, are

His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many surprising cures, after all mineral remedies had failed, and of which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this city and vicinity will be given.

DR. DEAN'S INDIAN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Incipient Cancers, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Fever Sores and Internal Abscesses, Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, uterous Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Ashum, and Headache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation, Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name or kind.

Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures when all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases. It is also an effectual remedy in cases of Bruises, Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.

F. H. METZGER'S

HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING SALOON:
No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

Diplomas.—Independent Order of Rechabites. For Sale at this office. 25uf

Fine Mess Pork, the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

Restorative Wine Bitters.—This valuable pectoral remedy is admirably calculated to restore tone to the muscular fibre, thereby imparting strength and energy to the whole system. It will be found of great value in all cases of debility, pain in the breast, loss of appetite, incipient consumption, and those truly desolating complaints peculiar to females, such as fluor albus, bearing down pains, &c. By giving to the digestive organs, they are peculiarly useful in Dyspepsia or indigestion, removing acid eructations, flatulency, and other distressing concomitant symptoms. In short, they are understandingly recommended, and will be found a most valuable preparation in all cases where a strengthening remedy is required. Put up in wine bottles. Price one dollar. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. 17

Sugars.—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, and splendid brown sugar the cheapest yet offered in market, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

STARCH.—Just received a fresh supply of Poland Starch; so beautifully alluded to by the poet Campbell, "Warsaw's last champion from her heights surveyed Wide o'er the field a heap of starch displayed." SMITH & PACKARD.

Sheriff's Office, CITY AND COUNTY OF ALBANY, August 6th, 1847.—ELECTION NOTICE.—A General Election is to be held in the city and county of Albany on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next; at which time will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith annexed. OSCAR TYLER, Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } Albany, August 3, 1847
Secretary's Office. }
To the Sheriff of the County of Albany:
Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the next General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, three Canal Commissioners, and three Inspectors of State Prisons.

One Senator for the Eleventh Senate District, consisting of the counties of Albany and Schenectady.

Also the following officers for the said county, to wit:—Four members of Assembly, one to be elected in each Assembly District.

Yours, respectfully,
N. S. HENTON, Secretary of State.

Every Mother's Book.—The great interest manifested in this book, has already exhausted the first edition. The terrors of poverty, and the prospect of a large family of children prevent many prudent people from entering the matrimonial state, but here is a work that will tell you important secrets. The author is not allowed to state in details the character of the work, but he can assure his female readers that it is universally approved of by those for whose benefit it is designed. Letters enclosing \$1 addressed to Doct. La Croix, 56 Beaver st. Albany, will ensure the sending the book to order. 37uf

A LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER.

THE YANKEE BLADE,

A Home Journal and Fireside Companion, devoted to Literature, Education, Morals, Fun, News, &c.

Published every Saturday at \$2 per annum.

This Literary and Family Journal having during the past six years, met with the most brilliant and unexpected success, numbering its subscribers by thousands, in almost every quarter of the Union,—the Publishers grateful for the many favors shown to them, have determined to make such improvements in its character, as will greatly enhance its attractiveness and value, and render it worthy of still higher applause. Its size has been greatly enlarged, and various other improvements introduced, making it one of the best and most attractive newspapers in the Union.

Among other leading features, the Blade will contain from one to four of the Richest and most interesting Stories of the Day. Not only original, but gems of the European and American Magazines, and in all cases a preference will be shown to such as can be published entire in a single paper. In addition its columns will be stored with Popular essays by able Writers. Choice and beautiful Poems, Gleanings from New Works, Selections from Foreign Journals, Mirth-creating Sketches, "Whittlings," J. k. s. Scaps, News Items, and every thing else that can give zest and piquancy to the least.

In brief, our object will be to render it an agreeable, entertaining and ever welcome Family Visitor, brimming always with instruction and amusement, and especially desirable to the Family Circle.

MATTHEWS, GOULD & Co.
Publishers, 138 1-2 Washington st., Boston, Mass.
For sale at Cooks News Office Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

J. A. Tuttle & Co. 116 Nassau st., wholesale agents for New York; also for sale by Huddleston & Garratt, Museum building, and at Cooke's News Depot, Broadway, Albany; L. Willard, 230 River st. and A. Smith, 197 River st., Troy.
LT Terms \$2 per annum, single copies 4 cents.

Messrs. GOODWIN & McKINNEY having purchased my interest in the HAT AND CAP establishment, No. 3 Exchange, I cheerfully recommend them to the public for a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. Their experience in the business will be a sufficient guaranty that all articles in their line that are offered to the public for style and beauty of finish, will not be excelled in this or any other city.

LE GRAND SMITH.

HAT EMPORIUM.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, successors to Le Grand Smith, manufacturers and dealers in HATS, CAPS, and FURS, No. 3, Exchange, Albany. We earnestly solicit the continuation of the former patronage to this establishment, assuring them that they shall be served to the best of our abilities, and to their perfect satisfaction.

ALFRED GOODWIN. d10. A M McKINNEY.

ALBANY CIGAR DEPOT.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

d10 CHARLES W. LEWIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, Albany.—The subscriber having removed his Boot and Shoe Store from North Pearl street to the above place, is now ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored. [13] DAVID D. RAMSAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, where he intends to make to order first rate Boots and Shoes; and will warrant them to fit as well, if not better, than those of any other shop in the city. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice selection of manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he thinks will be found on trial a choice article. D. D. RAMSAY.

PICTORIAL BOOK BINDING.

NEW and elegant specimens of Binding for HARPER'S BIBLE and VERPLANK'S SHAKESPEARE, to which the attention of the public is solicited, at H. R. HOFFMAN'S, No. 71 state st., Albany.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.—These Bitters are unquestionably one of the best Medicines in use for cleansing the system of morbid or superfluous bile, removing the yellowness of the skin, exciting action, and restoring tone and energy to the digestive apparatus and organic system. It is therefore with confidence that I recommend this article in the following ailments, feeling secure of a favorable testimony from those who may try it, viz—Loss of, or weak appetite, general feeling of languor, disinclination to bodily or mental exertion, irritable and dejected temper, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, pain or fullness in the stomach after eating, flatulency, heartburn, headache, giddiness, lassitude, palpitation, costive habits, &c., &c. Also for hemorrhoids, or piles, which are always caused by a faulty state of the biliary or digestive organs.

Prepared and sold at No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. Price 75 cts. per bottle. P. W. BARRINGER, Botanic Physician.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY INSERTED, AT THE

FOLLOWING RATES:

For 3 months, \$4 per square of 12 lines

" 6 " \$6 " "

" 12 " \$10 " "

PAYABLE, IN ALL CASES, IN ADVANCE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 2,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dispepsia; 400 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint. 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; and Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz. Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Baskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons of all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blest with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

Cor of Grand and Lydius sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. FULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial result from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c., &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practising Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

W. M. RUSSELL, M. D.

Albany, April 2, 1846.
Principal Office, 120 Fulton Street, San Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 5 State St. Boston; 105 South Pearl St. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canada.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

Albany Cigar Depot. Corner of Green and Hudson sts. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe, Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

CHARLES W. LEWIS

Gentlemen's Hats. Goodwin & McKinney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No 3 Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

D. Harris, Jr., Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper, Fireboard Plates, Paper Boxes, and paper box material. A large stock of everything in his line of business kept constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest New-York prices, at the large Warehouse No. 8 Green St. Albany.

N. B. Count y Merchants, and Dealers in our line of business, will find it to their advantage to call, before purchasing elsewhere new styles constantly receiving.

WANTED. THREE more competent Traveling Agents for the Mechanic's Advocate. To men of experience and industry an excellent opportunity is now offered.

Dr. Herriek's Sugar Coated Pills:

The ALPHA and OMEGA of Medicines!



THE reputation of these truly celebrated Pills have now spread over the vast extent of our country, on all their virtues are every where known and appreciated; while the many astonishing cures which they have and are constantly achieving, has attracted the attention of our most intelligent citizens, and members of the Medical Profession have come forward and endorsed them the CONQUERORS of Disease. These truly vegetable extract pills, as a family or other use, acknowledge no equal, being destitute of all mineral ingredients. They can be administered at all times and under all circumstances with the happiest results and with the full assurance that a cure is certain to follow, if a cure be possible. OTHER Sugar Coated Pills have recently been circulated throughout our city and country, but as they are composed of numerous medicines, and made by a set of unscrupulous adventurers, destitute of all medical knowledge, a discerning public will not fail to detect them, and to rebuke which their consummate ignorance so richly merits.

Herriek's Pills sell for 25 cents per Box. Each box contains 30 Pills—2 and 3 be in an ordinary dose.

HERRICK'S SCIATIC LINIMENT.**THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY**

For Rheumatism, Spasms, Gout, Contractions, Sore Throat, Quins, Croup, Sore Joint, Sore Sinews, Ague in the Breast and Face, Toothache, Frozen Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Paralyzed Limbs, and whatever external application is needed. The rapidity with which this

WONDER WORKING MEDICINE

Cures the worst cases of the above diseases, and has attracted the ADMIRATION of the world. That all may avail themselves of the use of this blessing to humanity, the Doctor has put the price at 25 cts. Each bottle has the Doctor's name blown in the glass, and enveloped in a cut of a diseased spine, accompanied with full directions.

DR. HERRICK'S**VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS**

Put up in boxes, accompanied with directions, and sell for 25 cents. Each box will make half a gallon.

Also, those suffering from pains and weakness in the breast, sides and back, also Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c., will find a friend in the use of

DR. HERRICK'S**GALBANUM STRENGTHENING PLASTER.**

Spread on fine kid leather, will wear for some two months. Price only 12 1/2 cents, and are taking the place of all other plasters, and are considered the best and cheapest plaster now in use.

Leaflets giving a more general description of the Medicine may be had of any of the agents.

Principal Depot, 53 State street, Albany, N. Y. All orders must be directed to L. R. HERRICK & Co. These medicines can be obtained in any city, village and town where this paper circulates. Sold by Druggists and country merchants throughout the United States and Canada. Albany, June 25, 1847.

SCALES.

Consisting of forty varieties, viz: Double Beam portable Platform Scales, 12 sizes. Single Beam ditto, 8 sizes. Single and double Beam Dormant Platform Scales, 8 sizes. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, made any size required.

Double beam Counter Scales, 4 sizes. Single beam " 2 sizes. Common beam " 4 sizes. Brass beam " for Druggists' and Grocers' use.

Patent Ballances, &c. All of which are graduated to either American or foreign weight and ready boxed for shipping. Persons in want of Scales will find it to their advantage to call and examine the large assortment on hand and for sale at his Depot, 114 Front street, corner of Wall, New-York, or at the manufactory at Lansingburgh. For sale by HUMPHREY & LANSING, No 63 State street, Albany.



ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURERS. DANIEL L. WEAVER would inform the citizens of Albany, that if in want of a good article of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasol-lets or Sun Shades, that he is ready to please his friends at his manufactory, No. 62 Green street, next to the Baptist church. The work and price suit the times so well, that it is to be hoped they will encourage industry at home.

Repairing and re-covering done neat and cheap, at the shortest notice.

Whalebone for dresses kept constantly on hand.

Albany Steamboat Hotel. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Everything which we furnish is of the best which the market affords. Our prices will be found to contrast favorably with any other establishment in the city of Albany.

Mechanics, Laborers and Farmers, together with the traveling public generally, are invited to give us a call at 122 on the Pier.

W. LITTLEJOHN.

AMUSEMENT.—AT THE BROADWAY ODEON EVERY night through the season. We are happy to announce to the public generally, but to the sons and daughters of industry more especially, that we shall spare no pains or expense to render the ODEON a place of profit and pleasure to a deserving public. Prices of admission, Box 50 cents; Parquette, 25 cents; Gallery 12 1/2 cents. Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock. Feb. 27

ALBANY AGENCY DEPOT**OF VEGETABLE MEDICINES, &c.**

Constantly at retail.

DOCT. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, Lozenges, Tonic Bitters, Sciatic Liniment and Royal Galbanum Strengthening Plaster.

A. Sherman's Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster.

R. B. Folger's Olosonian.

Griffin's Rail Road Pill and Lion of the day.

Phinney's Family Pill.

Brandreth Vegetable Pill.

Grafenburg Company's Vegetable Pill.

J. R. Hibbard's Family Medicines and Worm Physic.

Porter's Dysentary and Diarrhea, certain remedy.

Sam'l Lee's Wadham Pills.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

J. Durkie's Green Mountain O. Ointment.

Dalley's Mazing Pain Extractor.

Davis' Rheumatism Paste and Magical Pain Extractor.

Sticking Salve and Spirit of Soap.

B. F. Fainstock and Co's Vermifuge.

A. Cooley's Vegetable Elixer, or Cough Drops.

Sir John Hill's Balsam of Honey.

P. R. Hulbert's Botanic Cough Elixer, with a variety of other medicines, too numerous to mention.

JAMES F. WHITNEY,

No 190 & 200 Water st., State Basin.

C. KOLLMEYER,

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY,

AND OFFICE OF

THE SON OF TEMPERANCE AND RECHABITE.

BOOK PRINTING.

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

PAMPHLETS.

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS,

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS,

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS, Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored inks.

MUFFS AND ROBES.—At No. 3 Exchange. Received this morning the largest and best selected assortment ever offered to the public, consisting of

MUFFS—Fine Isabella Bear, Stone do, Black do, Grisley do; Blue Fox, Wood do, Red do; Nat. Lynx, Taft do, Black do.

Together with a large assortment of Chinchella Grey Squirrel, Wolf, imitation Lynx, black and natural Jet and Coney.

ROBES—Trimmed: Martin, Jet, Wolf and Coon. Untrimmed: No. 1 Buffalo Robes. No. 1 extra assorted do. Indian tanned do.

GLOVES—Gentlemen's driving Plucked and Unplucked Otter and Seal Gloves. Ladies' Otter and Musk Riding Gloves.

CAPS—Otter, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Boas, silk Plush, Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Youth's, and Children's Velvet.

Also, Bows, Neck Ties, Umbrellas and Canes, which are offered to the public at a small advance. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODWIN & MCKINNEY, 3 Exchange.

THE National Reform Society of Albany, meet every Thursday Evening, at their Hall on the corner of Division street and Broadway. The Hall to Let for any moral or religious purpose. Apply no the premises.

May 15—11

Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



N. Y.



Ohio.



Mich.



W. T.

NEW AGENTS.

- Bro. JAS. S. HUYLER, New York City.
 " WM. R. MCCALL, Marshall, Michigan.
 " JAMES HOLMES, Ackron, Ohio.
 " APPLEBY, Ohio City, Ohio.
 " A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland, Ohio.
 " J. L. TILLMAN, Medina, N. Y.
 " JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, Ohio.
 " CHAS. H. KIES, Buffalo, N. Y.
 " G. J. WEBB, " "

MECHANICS MUTUAL PROTECTION.

We have received a letter from H. M. Warren P. S. P., of Batavia, correcting the published mistake of the place where the next A. C. of United States is to be held. It is to be held at Batavia, not Geneva—our informant's mistake, and he was at Buffalo. Br. Warren enquires if the Grand Secretary's report is not yet published. We say that it is not his fault, but that of a resolution offered at the A. C. which demands him to make his report out as directed by the Constitution U. S.—Experience may correct fallacies in legislation. Our Protections may now expect to get their reports after they have become musty, unless the G. S. pursues the mode adopted by us, but if he does not, no one can find fault with him. We are happy to hear from our old friends in Batavia. Our acquaintanceship has now ripened into friendship—they are men. And there is one P. M. whose intellectual brow we hope will soon be adorning the friendly circle of No. 13. Why not?

Officers of this Quarter:—Wm. McGinnis, S. P. No. 1 Lockport. B. Van Benthusen, S. P. No. 22 Albany. R. Green, S. P. No. 10 Troy. Thos. Yates, S. P. No. 13 Batavia. J. D. W. Wemple, S. P. No. 21 Albany.

Communications should be sent to the Senior Protectors. We should be happy to publish all the officers names, were it necessary. No. 22 is old No. 5, and late G. P., New York.

In answer to "A Delegate," in last week's paper, we must say that it is easy to find fault, more easy to be a novice out of power than in power, easier to ask than answer questions. All will yet be made right.—In regard to what we stated in being interdicted from publishing the proceedings of the Annual Convention, we made no allusion to any other person whatever, but spoke only of ourselves. No fault can be found with those who had not the knowledge of non-publication that we had. We cannot conceive how any person could appropriate our remarks as personal. We wish to have no personal controversy—a generous controversy on scientific subjects, will always be profitable and pleasing.

R. MACFARLANE, P. G. S.

New York.

Well, if there was nothing personal in your remarks, we certainly ask your pardon in all sincerity; but as the article to which we alluded did not appear in the regular edition of the *Scientific American*, we never should have known anything about it, had not a friend of ours informed us that the *Journal* contained a slap at us, and so we understood it.

A MECHANIC NOBLEMAN.

The Editor of the *Christian Watchman*, in speaking of Mr. Lawrence's splendid donation to educate mechanic, says:

"We are acquainted with a most accomplished mechanic in this city, who turns out from his work shop some 2 or \$300,000 a year in the shape of steam engines, &c. &c., of the most beautiful finish and durability, and has in his employ over one hundred men. This man was kept on a shoemaker's bench until he attained his majority, in a little country village in this State. He soon, however, broke away. His mind was altogether too expansive to be cramped up in a shoemaker's shop, and he left the bench for the city and engaged himself by the week to a machinist, a business more congenial to his feeling and taste, since which time his talents have carried him up step by step, until he has found himself in the very first rank of those of his trade; and it cannot be otherwise than that he is destined, at no distant day, to be one of our richest men, all of which grows out of his brilliant mechanical mind."

LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

For the week ending August 7, 1847.

To Thomas G. McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Hydraulic Engines. Patented August 7, 1847.

To David Anthony, of Sharon, New York, for improvement in Horse Power. Patented August 7, 1847.

To Timothy Gilbert, of Boston Mass., for improvement in Piano Fortes. Patented August 7, 1847.

To Jonathan Smith, of Frankfort Maine, for improvement in machinery for Twisting Withes. Patented August 7, 1847.

To George Page of Washington, D C., for improvement in Ploughs. Patented August 7, 1847.

To Horace Everett, of Windsor, Vermont, for improvement in Propellers for Vessels. Patented August 7, 1847.

To Chester Stone, of Rootstown, Ohio, for improvement in Self-acting Cheese Presses. Patented August 7, 1847.

To John Laughlin, of Gettysburg, Pa., for improvement in Whistle Trees. Patented August 7, 1847.

To William Cundell, of Paterson, New Jersey, for improvement in Wool Burring Machines. Patented August 7, 1847.

To Horace Parsons, of Houston, Illinois, for improvement in Water Wheels. Patented August 7, 1847.

To James Montgomery, of Memphis, Tenn. for improvement in Screw Propellers. Patented August 7, 1847.

To Rodolphus Kinsly of Springfield, Mass., for improvement in Latches. Patented August 7, 1847.

To John Robertson, of Brooklyn, New York, for improvement in machinery for making Sheet Lead. Patented August 7, 1847.

To Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in Reaping Machines. Patented August 7, 1847.

To Martin Butts and Laurette Church, administrators of Damon A. Church, deceased, of Friendship, N. Y., Lovett Hobert, of Friendship, N. Y., W. W. Willoughby, of Chicago, Illinois, for improvement in Harvesting Machines. Patented August 7, 1847.

To David Anthony, of Sharon, New York, for improvement in Threshing Machines. Patented August 7, 1847.

To William Lamb, of Rome, New York, for improvement in Water Wheels. Patented August 7, 1847.

To Charles Horst, of New Orleans, La., for improvement in combining a Rocking Chair and Fan. Patented August 7, 1847. Antedated Feb. 9, 1847.

To William H. Pulver, of Troy, New York, for improvement in Fire Grates. Patented August 7, 1847.

To Robert Story and Thomas Hopper, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, for improvement in India Rubber Shoes. Patented August 7, 1847.

DESIGNS.

To Rowland A. Robbins, of Baltimore, Md., for Design for Stoves. Patented Aug. 1847.

To Samuel H. Ransom, of Albany, N. Y., for Design for Stoves. Patented Aug. 7, 1847.

To John F. Rathbone, of Albany, New York, for Design for Stoves. Patented August 7, 1847.

RE-ISSUES.

To Francois Durand and Pecqueur, for improvement in making Scabbard Sheaths, &c. of leather. Patented October 15, 1846. Re-issued August 7, 1847.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT.

To Charles Horst, of New Orleans, La., for improvement in combining a Fan and Rocking Chair. Patented August 7, 1847. Ante-dated Feb. 9, 1847. Additional improvement dated August 7, 1847.

THE SHORT TIME MOVEMENT IN LOWELL.

Our readers are well aware that a report has been in circulation for a few weeks past, that the Mills in this City would commence operations at six in the morning and close at six in the evening, on and after the first of this month. Notwithstanding special pains have been taken to prove this rumor without foundation, yet we are far from believing it grew out of nothing, or as few zealots for perpetuating the "established order of things," denominate it, "the fabrication of some ten hour fanatic." From evidence within our possession it is quite certain that the *guilt* of this new movement must rest upon Mr. Lawrence, of the Middlesex Mills, he having come to the same conclusion that we arrived at some years since, viz: *that the interest of all parties, employers as well as employed demanded a reduction of the hours of labor.* This truth is beginning to be felt by the manufacturers in the constant change of help.—Under the present tedious and slavish system, but few operatives can endure the hardships of factory life any length of time. By the time the girl becomes qualified to operate successfully—to make good cloth, or yarn,

she feels her health giving way and leaves for her home or some situation more congenial, and another takes her place to go through with the same apprenticeship and in turn also leaves. Thus a constant change and fluctuation as kept up which operates to the great disadvantage of the manufacturers, as a large portion of their work must be performed by "new beginners" and consequently their goods of an inferior quality and their reputation and profits proportionately diminished. That there are exceptions, and that many females work in the mills several years without apparent injury to their health, we have no desire to deny. But still these are under the necessity of leaving every season to have a "resting spell" while the great mass, being obliged to earn their living by the labor of their hands, are changing about, from one town to another, from one mill to another and from one room to another, in hopes to find some situation more conducive to the health—where they can earn a little money without sacrificing this best of all earthly blessings. But in this they are usually disappointed and will continue to be, so long as the present long hour system of factory labor exists. We firmly believe that the adoption of the "ten hour system," would result favorably, in a pecuniary point of view, to the manufacturer of this country although we would not base the reform upon such grounds and should advocate it though the present fat dividends would be diminished by its operation, for we consider the health, lives and happiness of the many, of more importance than the amassing of a superabundance of wealth by the few.

The health of the operative is as valuable and as deserving of protection as the dividends of capital. The health of the laborer is his wealth, deprive him of that and you make him a pauper. Therefore true wisdom demands that all our business transactions be so regulated that the health of the individual masses shall be promoted, and no one branch of business should be suffered to trample upon the physical constitution of the people and burden the country with invalids and public dependants. Wherever a reduction has taken place in the hours of labor it has been attended with good success and we trust that the proposition of Mr. Lawrence will be adopted by the Corporations of this city. No act in the history of Lowell would stand out brighter in the future, than one which proclaimed so much deliverance to her daughters of toil; for which she would receive the commendation of the wise and good of the world, and in the furtherance of this Mr. Lawrence would do himself infinitely more honor than though he reared cities and whitened every sea with the sails of his commerce. The result of this agitation we shall look for with hopeful anxiety, but should that result be adverse to our feelings, our faith will remain unshaken in the triumph of the short hour movement, and this too without looking a long time into the history of the future, for THE PEOPLE have willed it, and triumph it must.—*Voice of Industry.*

"The Laborer is Worthy of his hire."

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